PEACE CORPS Volunteer

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Shriver Visits 6 Countries:

'Central America Needs Volunteers in Quantity'

"You have an opportunity," Costa Rican Foreign Minister Daniel Oduber told Volunteers newly arrived in his country, "to participate in the greatest social revolution of all time."

Sargent Shriver and four other Washington Peace Corps officials happened to be present in San Jose to hear the foreign minister's remarks. They were making a tour of six countries in which Volunteers are at work or will be by mid-March.

The foreign minister put into words what the Shriver party learned from the trip: that Central America needs Peace Corps Volunteers in quantity, and that their work is important to that part of the world.

'Expansion Justified'

At the end of the 15-day trip, Shriver was more convinced than ever that large-scale expansion of the Peace Corps in Latin America is justified.

He referred to this expansion after a conference in Panama City of 14 Peace Corps Representatives from as many Central, South American, and Caribbean nations. Two and a half days were spent discussing with the Representatives administrative matters and plans for the future.

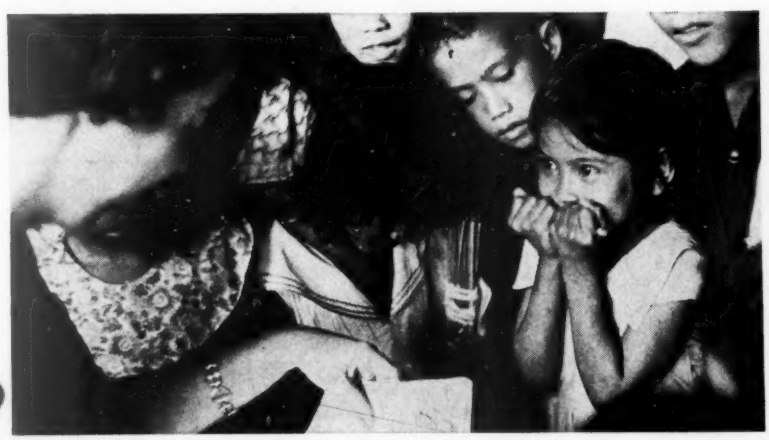
At the conclusion, Shriver told a press conference that the Peace Corps expected to have 6000 Volunteers in Latin America in 1964 (compared with about 1500 in that area and about 4400 world-wide at present).

Saw 110 Volunteers

Travelling by jet, by four-seater Cessnas, by a C-46 lent by Honduran President Ramon Villeda Morales, and by car, Shriver stopped in 27 cities and towns. He visited about 110 Volunteers in El Salvador, Honduras, British Honduras, and Costa Rica. In Guatemala he conferred with President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture on the work of Volunteers due there in March.

The Volunteers whom Shriver saw on his trip were generally found to be deeply involved in their work, despite frustrations ranging from lack of equipment for public-health clinics to the absence of

(Continued on back page)



LOOK OF ANTICIPATION grips little girl as Elizabeth Sorenson of Methuen, Mass., checks papers at a school in the Philippines. Elizabeth is a teacher's aide at San Enrique, Negros Occidental.

Termination Policy Is Set For Volunteers

A Volunteer who wants to continue in Peace Corps service past the termination date for his project may be granted an extension, in exceptional circumstances when he has Peace Corps approval.

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver, in announcing a policy on service duration, noted that terms of service were established with the needs both of the Volunteers and of the host-country institutions.

Although the Volunteers' term of service is normally two years, the term may be somewhat longer or shorter in recognition of the host country's academic year or other job requirements.

In most cases, the two-year term of service will obtain. If, however, a host country or a Volunteer requests an extension of service for completion of a specific job, an extension of up to a year may be granted. One extension is the limit.

Volunteers with compelling personal reasons for terminating their service before the two years may be granted early separation, but not more than 30 days before the regular termination date.

A Volunteer who applies his accrued leave time to depart from the host country earlier than the termination date is considered to have served a full term.

Information on termination is being supplied to all Peace Corps Representatives.

The first group to complete Peace Corps service will be terminated in Ghana in June and July.

Gridder Aids Peace Corps

Norman Snead, quarterback for the Washington Redskins professional football team, has become a Peace Corps campus representative.

Snead is working for the Peace Corps without compensation, visiting colleges and universities to tell of the Peace Corps' opportunities for athletes to work in recreation, physical-education, and sports programs. He was an all-American quarterback at Wake Forest in 1960.

Another Opinion

Writer Says Time Is Ripe To Evaluate Peace Corps

The following column appeared in the Washington *Star*, Dec. 25, 1962. It is reprinted here by special permission of Hall Syndicate Inc., all rights reserved.

By Eric Sevareid

Americans rush in where angels fear to tread, an occasionally endearing trait which has probably done more good than harm, in a bewildered world. But we are also the people who invented the phrase "check and double-check," although we require an astonishing long time to practice what we preach.

After a dozen years of fabulous expenditure of money, efforts and reputations, we are finally to have a double-check of our foreign aid programs by disinterested inspectors, presided over by the sharp if not lofty mind of Lucius Clay, whose instincts as well as his face bear resemblance to the hawk that sees and pounces quickly and never lets go unless dragged from his quarry. As a carefree gesture, I would predict that his major exercise in blame-laying will not question the competence of administrators or field workers so much as the capacity of many societies to be developed, in our time and by our methods.

To say that the initial enthusiasm over foreign aid has gone yellow in the leaf is the understatement of the policy season. But while this massive double-check is put in motion, we remain in the stage of "initial enthusiasm" about foreign aid's eager helper, the Peace Corps.

Here, again, the cycle will repeat itself, though we shall all, ourselves, be much yellower in the leaf before a realistic appraisal of the corps comes about, let alone reappraisal. There is nothing so irresistible as pure intentions backed by pure publicity, and I am aware that in the current atmosphere of euphoric reverence an expressed doubt about the Peace Corps will receive the same treatment as a doubt expressed about virginity.

Amid all the false starts and semi-failures of our manifold world missions, the Peace Corps, at least, is a solid success—so we tell ourselves in vast relief. Senator Humphrey, one of its sponsors, has sat in judgment on his own handiwork and finds that the corps has done "an outstanding job," even though its first wave of recruits have barely had time to get the feel and grip of their various tasks abroad.

Of course, it is a success by the criteria so far employed: Young men and women flock to join it; foreign governments welcome it (they should, it comes postpaid), and Communists attack it. I would go further and say that giving frustrated American youth a sense of mission and adding to our supply of comprehension of other societies fatten the credit side of the ledger.

Important as are these returns on our investment ($60 million this fiscal year), they remain fringe benefits. In the first place, the work of the corps has very little more to do with producing peace in this world than with producing war. The long history of peoples, heavily interpenetrated culturally, frequently waging war on one another, undercuts the whole notion of peace preserved by "folks getting to know one another."

More importantly, while the corps has something to do with spot benefits in a few isolated places, whether in sanitizing drinking water or building culverts, its work has, and can have, very little to do with the fundamental investments, reorganizations and reforms upon which the true and long-term economic development of backward countries depends.

Perhaps the most fruitful field is in the teaching of skills to future agronomists and civil engineers and the like, because no development structure can stand without such underpinning of knowledge. But the end results of such efforts lie far beyond the mistiest horizons; it is impossible, as well as ridiculous, to start proclaiming them now.

If fringe benefits were all that the corps originators had in mind, then this should be made clear to the country. If they truly believe in solid, practical, measurable results, then we ought to have a preliminary accounting one day soon, always bearing in mind two things; the cost to the taxpayer and the proportionate good to the country involved.

So far, any taxpayer is entitled to wonder how much, if at all, a country like Brazil, for example, can be changed for the better by the presence of a handful of American youngsters in the face of an advancing sea of inflation, population tides and hunger among its tens of millions of people. The corpsmen now run about 85 or 90 to a country, across the vast, unmeasurable human swamps of Asia and Latin America. Some awareness of the world's size might aid our assessments.

On the argument that the Peace Corps has proved a success, the Government now approaches the idea of a domestic corps for service in our own slums and blighted regions. I won't argue that we should have started there in the first place—this would not have happened, given the absence of glamour. But here at home, in the Harlems, South Chicagos and Kentucky coal regions, momentum will not be maintained by publicity; every constituency concerned will soon teach its Congressman the difference between fringe and measurable returns, and the double-check will run from the beginning concurrently with the check.

It won't require a dozen years and a Gen. Clay to show the stockholders exactly what has happened to their investment. So maybe it should be tried.

POGO —By Walt Kelly

HEIGHDY, MEN!
'NOTHER BUSY DAY WITH THE PEACE CORPS, POGO?
ALLUS CHEERFUL... ALLUS ON THE MOVE... 'CEPT FOR FISHIN' HE WORKS ALL THE TIME DOIN' THINGS FOR OTHER PEOPLE...
DON'T HE ATTEND NO RALLIES? TAKE PART IN POLITICS? MARCH IN NO PROTESTS? WRITE LEARNED CRITIQUES OF WHAT'S WRONG WITH EVERYTHING?
NOPE... JUST WORKS AN' HUMS... (SOMETIME HE WHISTLES)
THAT'S THE TROUBLE WITH SOME YOUNG FOLKS... THEY'RE OUT OF TOUCH WITH REALITY...
9-24
THE HALL SYNDICATE, INC.

80 Volunteers Set Ethiopia Health Projects

A Peace Corps health workshop, designed to inform Ethiopia Volunteers on how best to undertake programs to promote health education, was held at Asmara in mid-January.

More than 80 of the 279 Ethiopia Volunteers met to discuss expansion of health-education programs in schools where they teach and in communities where they live.

Education and Health

Working with the Ministries of Public Health and of Education, Peace Corps teachers will assist officials and other teachers in programs to teach students that good health practices are an integral part of education. Attempts will be made to co-ordinate school and community-health efforts to prevent and control disease.

Although many Ethiopian schools offer physiology courses, few teach practical aspects of maintaining good health or prevention of specific diseases existing in the community.

Topics of Discussion

Volunteers and Ethiopian officials discussed causes and control, as well as social and cultural impact of prevalent diseases, and examined ways to educate students and citizens in preventive practices and control measures.

Volunteer Judith Charlton (Newton, Kan.), who will serve under the guidance of a Peace Corps staff member and of the Ministries of Public Health and of Education, was appointed chairman of health-education projects. She will supervise the exchange of information on projects and problems as well as provide resource materials.

His Heirs Loom As All Males

A Volunteer in India will have nothing but male children if the prophecy of villagers in Gagan Pahad comes true.

Larry Caskey, an agricultural extension worker from Bryson, Tex., was asked to perform a *puja,* or ceremony, to celebrate the laying of a chicken-house foundation. As instructed, he took off his shoes, and squatted on the ground.

"I was asked to wash a stone, put turmeric powder on it, and apply six red spots. I burned some incense, too. Then I was asked to break a coconut on the stone with one blow."

The coconut split on his first try, inspiring the forecast promising him all sons.

Volunteer-Lawyers to Train For Pilot Projects in Africa

A new kind of Peace Corps program is being planned for developing countries in Africa.

Some 30 to 40 practicing lawyers and recent law-school graduates will be selected to train for pilot projects in at least six African countries, among them Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Cameroun.

The lawyers will serve on law-school faculties and in junior positions as clerks, as researchers in government ministries, as court aides, and as law-report editors.

The board of governors of the American Bar Assn. has voted to support and encourage this and other Peace Corps programs for lawyers.

Commenting on this new dimension of Peace Corps work in a recent article for the American Bar Assn. *Journal,* Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas wrote of new nations' need for lawyers:

"These newly developing nations need our help—not only our money and machines and food, but also the great capital of knowledge accumulated by our professions. The role of doctors in enabling a society to enter 20th century life through the spread of modern medicine is well recognized. The role of lawyers has been largely ignored.

"As I have travelled the farthest reaches of the world, I have found practically no libraries of legal and political literature from which the leaders could understand how to design a free society. In the new nations there have been few law schools and in the schools which do exist there have been few teachers of law trained in the workings of the free society.

"Governments of the newly emerged nations will need legislative counsel and legal advisers without number. American lawyers by training and tradition should be equipped for this public service."

PEACE CORPS
AROUND THE WORLD

OVERSEAS

Afghanistan	9
Bolivia	70
Brazil	132
British Honduras	33
Cameroun	40
Ceylon	39
Chile	100
Colombia	219
Costa Rica	25
Cyprus	22
Dominican Republic	91
Ecuador	168
El Salvador	23
Ethiopia	277
Ghana	114
Honduras	25
India	74
Ivory Coast	51
Iran	43
Jamaica	34
Liberia	89
Malaya	114
Morocco	50
Nepal	69
Niger	16
Nigeria	299
N. Borneo/Sarawak	60
Nyasaland	42
Pakistan	150
Peru	201
Philippines	631
St. Lucia	14
Senegal	34
Sierra Leone	124
Somalia	42
Tanganyika	62
Thailand	99
Togo	46
Tunisia	64
Turkey	39
Venezuela	91

TRAINING

Bolivia	54
Colombia	3
Costa Rica	3
Dominican Republic	79
Gabon	52
Guatemala	35
India	60
Nyasaland	2
Pakistan	2
Panama	31
Peru	26
Philippines	3
Thailand	85
TOTAL IN TRAINING	**435**
TOTAL OVERSEAS	**3,925**
GRAND TOTAL	**4,360**

Figures as of Feb. 1, 1963

For Programs in U.S.

President Is Seeking National Service Corps

The formation of a national service corps to meet pressing American social needs has been recommended by President Kennedy.

Acting on the report of a Cabinet-level task force set up to study the desirability of such a service corps, the President told Congress in his State of the Union message:

"The overseas success of our Peace Corps Volunteers, most of them young men and women carrying skills and ideals to needy people, suggests the merit of a similar corps serving our own community needs: in mental hospitals, on Indian reservations, in centers for the aged or for young delinquents, in schools for the illiterate or the handicapped. As the idealism of our youth has served world peace, so can it serve the domestic tranquillity."

Response Predicted

Findings of the task force indicate that American citizens—from college students to retired persons—would respond to a call to increase the potency of volunteer-service organizations.

The report foresees that the national service corps might thus spur millions of other Americans into volunteer work to meet the most critical social needs: health, education, recreation, and urban- or rural-community development.

The President's task force recommended a program of 200 to 500 corpsmen to start work this year, an increase to 1000 within a year and to 5000 within three years.

Like the Peace Corps Volunteers abroad, national service corpsmen would go only to communities to which they had been invited. These communities would be expected to plan and organize support programs which would ultimately release corpsmen for service elsewhere.

The age minimum for national service corpsmen would be 18. They would serve for one year, with an option to sign up for a second. They would receive a living allowance and nominal termination pay.

Interest in inviting service corpsmen has come from several sources, among them, South Dakota's Ogallala Sioux, who need assistance in housing development and irrigation; the state of Kentucky, which would like town-redevelopment assistance; and the state of Massachusetts, which would like corpsmen to work in institutions for the retarded and for the mentally ill.

Gallup Poll Report

The Gallup Poll recently reported that 62 per cent of persons questioned on the issue believed that Congress should make funds available for a national service corps. Opposed were 22 per cent, and 16 per cent had no opinion.

The Gallup Poll reported that a typical comment on the issue came from a 49-year-old retired soldier in Omaha: "Let's do a little repair work in our own back yard."

Musical 'Based On Peace Corps' Opens in Capital

Hot Spot, a musical comedy allegedly dealing with Peace Corps life overseas, opened its pre-Broadway run Feb. 5 in Washington. Judy Holliday stars in the role of a hapless Volunteer nurse named Dulcy Hopwinder who, after disrupting programs in two countries, is shipped off to D'Hum (rhymes with *room*), where "nothing ever happens" and she can "do no harm."

In following her natural bent for catastrophe, Dulcy, together with the American consul with whom she falls in love, manages to make D'Hum the "hot spot" of the globe. By the finale, Dulcy's romantic problems have been resolved and D'Hum has gained status and economic security.

Reviewers of the three Washington newspapers praised Miss Holliday's efforts but were cool toward *Hot Spot*. The show is due on Broadway Mar. 25.

The following editorial appeared in the December issue of *Mata Hari* (The Sun), newsletter of Peace Corps Volunteers in North Borneo.

The Volunteer Image

The Jesselton Conference [of Volunteers] brought out one interesting point: the discrepancy between the Peace Corps Madison Avenue image of the Volunteer and the actual on-the-job position of the Volunteer.

Several Volunteers stated they found it extremely difficult to be "creative, imaginative, and inventive" in their work. Instead of being given positions of responsibility, they were shuttled into a space like so many dead bodies.

All thought there was much potential responsibility in their jobs, but the amount of red tape involved (from both the Peace Corps and host governments) nearly nullified all efforts. They saw no reason for becoming a Borneo version of the All-American organization man.

A number countered this by saying their position had more responsibility than a comparable one in the U.S. Implicit was that a job requiring less initiative would have been disfavored.

The point overlooked here is the precise meaning of "volunteer." We offered our services, committed ourselves, within a framework of limitations. The primary duty of the PC is "middle-level technical assistance [not very glamorous] * * * under the supervision of host-country nationals." The minute a person joins an organization, he loses a degree of individualism. The Peace Corps is a good vehicle; somebody has to pay the fare. Sure, Tom Dooley accomplished a lot as an individual; he also sacrificed more than most of us are willing to; he also had to eventually establish his own organization.

The funny thing about this misconception is that we are all reasonably intelligent. We scrutinized what was available on the Peace Corps before joining; we knew it had to be a fairly complex organization. But the Peace Corps we saw lavishly portrayed in slick posters, pamphlets, brochures, and magazines was that of new frontiersmanship, individualism in the raw, silhouetted surveyors striding into Tanganyikan sunsets, and *ulu* stompers of the first order. The image is one of individual responsibility with a distinct aroma of adventure.

Well, this is not the total story. Individual responsibility is part of the PC picture, but as in most advertising images, it is not the complete picture. Responsibility works both ways. If a Volunteer is to stick to his commitments, the Peace Corps must present an accurate image of the organization to prospective Volunteers, the U.S., and the rest of the world. If we are effective, there's no need to pad the image. Somebody had better point out that riding a bus in Borneo is just about as exciting as riding a bus in Middleburg, U.S.A.

Secretariat Aids Countries to Form Own 'Peace Corps'

The International Peace Corps Secretariat, designed to assist countries wishing to set up programs similar to the United States Peace Corps, has established headquarters in Washington.

Members are the 43 countries represented at the International Conference on Human Skills in Puerto Rico last October. The Secretariat is headed by Richard N. Goodwin, former State Department deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs.

The Secretariat aims to promote volunteer-service programs like the Peace Corps both in industrialized countries for service abroad and in underdeveloped countries for service at home.

Specialists Furnished

The Secretariat will furnish specialists in recruitment, selection, training, and project development, and will also help make arrangements with international lending agencies to finance the programs.

The Secretariat is planning to assist in establishing at least one model training center, and will encourage private enterprise to share training facilities and know-how with underdeveloped countries.

Several member countries already have volunteer-service groups working abroad. Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Israel, Japan, Norway, and the Philippines have established new programs or are planning increases in existing programs.

Among the countries planning volunteers corps for service at home are Argentina, Chile, Honduras, and Jamaica.

Magazine for Use In Class Offered

Sample copies of *Sunshine*, a classroom magazine published by a nonprofit foundation in India, are available free to interested Peace Corps Volunteers.

The magazine is used for co-ordinate reading in English and in social-studies classes, at both junior and senior high-school level, in several countries in Asia and Africa. Its content has been praised by Chester Bowles and by the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and by American, African, and Asian educators. The staff of the Civic Education Service, Washington, D. C., believes it to be the only English-language classroom magazine published in Asia or Africa, outside the Communist world.

Copies are available from the U.S. representative of the magazine, Jaswant Krishnayya, 888 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass.

GREAT HEIGHTS were attained by three Volunteers who scaled Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak, during vacation from jobs in Tanganyika. From left are Lee Hedges of Sterling City, Tex.; Roger Hagler of Jonesboro, La.; and Denis Galvin of South Boston, Mass.

Five New Support Groups Raise Total in U.S. to 14

Nurses, book drives, public dinner meetings, and volunteer speech-making have highlighted the work of Peace Corps Service Organizations in recent weeks.

Five new Peace Corps Service Organizations were formed, in Philadelphia, Tucson, Denver, Des Moines, and Mukwonago, Wis. Relatives of Peace Corps Volunteers are active in all of these and in the nine such groups formed earlier. Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and of a wide variety of community organizations are also taking part.

The Philadelphia group was born Jan. 14. One hundred and fifty were present for dinner and another 50 attended the meeting which followed. The Philadelphia Junior Chamber of Commerce announced its donation of 14,000 books for shipment to Peace Corps Volunteers, and a school-activities committee was given approval for an area-wide conference in March on "High-School Students and the Peace Corps."

On Jan. 18, the Milwaukee Peace Corps Service Organization had a public dinner meeting for 150 to honor Peace Corps trainees at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

In the following week, service organizations were formed in Tucson, Ariz., and Des Moines, Iowa, and also in Denver at a meeting attended by over 100 community leaders and relatives of Volunteers. The Southern Arizona Peace Corps Service Organization, in Tucson, has already written all Volunteers from southern Arizona, asking what types of educational, athletic, or other materials would be most helpful in their "extra-curricular" community-service work.

Peace Corps Service Organizations responded quickly to a call from Washington for assistance in locating qualified nurses and medical technologists. Examples: Seattle (Puget Sound Peace Corps Service Organization) placed stories in 11 local newspapers and on radio and television; Chicago booked speeches before five nurses' organizations; Manhattan-Bronx arranged for 38 spot announcements on a radio station; and Milwaukee had announcements made or bulletins posted in virtually every hospital in the area.

Volunteer speakers in all 14 Peace Corps Service Organizations have been active before youth and student organizations, church and synagogue groups, nursing associations, Parent-Teacher Assns., and service clubs.

Persons wishing names and addresses of local Peace Corps Service Organization chairmen, or copies of a set of "do's and don'ts" for those wishing to form such groups, may write the Peace Corps' Community Relations Section, Washington 25, D.C. In addition to cities mentioned above, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Los Angeles, and Brooklyn-Long Island have units.

Teenagers Learn While They Teach in St. Lucia Schools

Volunteer Carol Watkins of Bethesda, Md., works in teacher training on the Caribbean island of St. Lucia, one of the Lesser Antilles.

By Carol Watkins

One sunny afternoon, Volunteer Gloria Houston of Saratoga, Cal., and I went to the beach. Gloria took along her ukulele and after our swim, we began to sing a bit. Soon, some children gathered around and when they knew the songs, they joined in the singing.

We quickly exhausted the "popular" tunes that both the children and we knew, so Gloria and I fell back on American camp songs. As we started in on one, a little girl piped up and said, "Oh, I know that one!" and she began to sing along.

After the song, Gloria said, "Where did you ever learn *that* song?"

The child answered, "My teacher taught it to me."

"Where do you go to school?" we asked.

When we heard the girl's reply, Gloria and I crowed in delight: "We taught your *teacher* that song!"

• • •

Unhappily, not all of what we have taught to our young teachers has filtered through to the children as fast as the song, but there have been some small but significant changes since the Peace Corps arrived in St. Lucia more than a year ago.

Half of the 15 Peace Corps Volunteers on this tiny island are involved in education. Four of us work in teacher training as supervising teachers.

"Teacher training" is a misleading term, for it calls to mind the university professor and the laboratory school, both of which factors of teacher training as we know it are absent here. St. Lucia's schools are staffed with teachers only recently students themselves; most of the "teachers" I instruct are 15 and 16 years old.

One Secondary School

St. Lucia has only one secondary school for girls and one for boys. These students receive a classical English education, suiting them for further studies in Britain or for jobs as civil servants or bank clerks.

Very few of the small number of graduates become teachers. From necessity, therefore, teachers are recruited from primary-school graduates.

When a boy or girl is 14, he takes the School Leaving Certificate Examination. If he passes, he is then eligible for appointment as a teacher. A child may "graduate" from Standard 6 in December and assume duties as a teacher in January.

TEACHING TEACHERS is job of Carol Watkins, one of four Volunteers working as supervising teachers on the island of St. Lucia.

This new teacher is appointed as a Pupil Teacher 1. It then becomes his duty to educate himself, with the help of supervising teachers, through the various ranks of Pupil Teacher and Probationary Assistant, until he attains the Certificated Assistant level. This process usually takes about 10 years. In the meantime, he is teaching a full day, every day.

Job Is Twofold

Our job as supervising teachers, then, is twofold: to educate the young teachers in subject matter, and to train them in teaching methods.

We do this in several ways. First, we send out and correct correspondence assignments. Each supervising teacher prepares the work and the questions for the teachers taking his subjects.

In two weeks, completed assignments are returned to our office and we begin correcting.

Second, we conduct vacation courses. During each of the three long school vacations, we teach one- or two-week courses, offering instruction in the same subjects in which we set assignments.

All of the island's teachers must come to Castries, the capital city, for these courses. In the evenings we teach the songs and games which—as we discovered on the beach—have quickly gone back to the schools.

Third, we teach Saturday classes. Twice a month, in each of four "centers" on the island, supervising teachers hold classes to which the Pupil Teachers are required to come. Because the addition of us four Volunteers has enlarged St. Lucia's regular supervising-teacher staff to 10, we now have two "rounds" working simultaneously: one group teaching only English and literature, and the other group offering arithmetic, geography, biology, and history.

In addition, each Pupil Teacher is visited once a month by a supervising teacher who observes his classroom work.

English a Problem

Our most difficult problem is with English. St. Lucia changed hands between the French and British 14 times in the 1800's, and so the lingual heritage of the people is mixed.

The language of the country people is an unwritten French patois, but St. Lucia's official—and thus school—language is English.

Most children come to school speaking no English, and few practice it outside school. Consequently, the standard of English attained by the boys and girls who become teachers is very low.

The Education Department's emphasis on improving English teaching is, however, paying off, for the standard of English written in this year's examination was perceptibly higher than that of last year. But we still have a long way to go.

I was struck by the similarity of outlook between the schools here and those of Ghana, as reported a few months ago in THE VOLUNTEER. Education seems aimed at the passing of examinations, whether or not the courses are relevant to the culture and environment.

Goals Sought

One of our goals here is to infuse the curriculum with ideas and information pertinent to St. Lucia, and to present such material in ways which arouse interest and thought.

We also try to introduce different teaching techniques, both in methods classes and in our own presentations of lessons. But the young teacher, frightened by his responsibility and insecure in his own knowledge of subject matter, is rarely courageous in trying unfamiliar methods. This, in turn, means that his teaching is mostly unimaginative and largely ineffective.

Consequently, most of us supervising teachers feel that we can be most effective in emphasizing academic training of our teachers. If we can provide them with information to increase their own knowledge of the world, if we can show them where to find other information and how to use it, if we can excite their curiosity and strengthen their courage, if we can challenge them to *think for themselves*—then, the supervising teachers will have done their job well.

More Opportunities for Returning Volunteers

The last issue of THE VOLUNTEER announced special fellowships and other opportunities for returning Volunteers successfully completing service. Since then, various government agencies and additional educational and other institutions have indicated their desire to attract returning Peace Corps Volunteers, and, at the request of the agencies and institutions, THE VOLUNTEER is publishing these announcements.

For further details, Volunteers may write Padraic Kennedy, Chief, Division of Volunteer Field Support, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

Government

The Department of State is attempting to attract Volunteers and is making every effort to utilize the Peace Corps as a major recruiting ground for the Foreign Service of the United States.

Peace Corps Volunteers who receive appointments as Foreign Service Officers may enter the Foreign Service at an advanced level. The Foreign Service has its own wage structure, which goes from Foreign Service Officer of Class 8 to the top rank of Career Ambassador. The department will consider service in the Peace Corps as a Volunteer or Volunteer Leader as qualifying experience for an initial appointment to Class 7 rather than Class 8. (Salary scale as of Jan. 5, 1964, Class 7: $6810-8160; Class 8: $5795-6965.)

To ensure the fullest possible participation by Peace Corps Volunteers, the Department of State plans to expand its examination sites (the annual written examination is given in the early fall in over 70 cities in the U.S. and at diplomatic and consular posts throughout the world) to areas adjacent to Peace Corps projects wherever there is a sufficiently large number of applicants. In addition, the department will strive to provide for oral examinations at readily accessible sites so that the Volunteer can be admitted to the Foreign Service by the time he returns home.

In order to give due consideration to the successful foreign experience of Peace Corps Volunteers who are competing against others who have recent daily exposure to textbooks, the Department of State is now considering a third option in its 1964 written examination (at present there are only two options, one for those interested in careers in the field of management and one for those who wish to spend their careers as economic specialists) which would measure the candidate's ability to live, act, and learn in a foreign environment or to measure what he or she has learned in such a situation.

Applications for taking the 1963 fall examination and complete details on the Foreign Service will be forwarded in the early spring to Peace Corps Representatives for distribution to Volunteers. In the meantime, interested Volunteers can write to: The Board of Examiners, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

The United States Information Agency is interested in hiring returning Peace Corps Volunteers. In a letter to Volunteers returning in 1963, USIA Director Edward R. Murrow said:

"During my travels over the last two years, I have met many of you at work in remote areas of the world. I have been impressed.

"I have been impressed first of all with your work. You have enriched the country in which you have served, and you have been personally enriched by a kind of service and experience which will change your perspective forever.

"The United States Information Agency hopes many of you will start thinking about a future with USIA. We are looking for candidates for careers in our Foreign Service. If you are interested in returning to the country or area where you have already attained invaluable skills in language and knowledge of the people and their society, we would make every effort to assign you there after some additional specialized training. We also need the services of able and dedicated people with widely variegated talents and backgrounds in 99 other countries. I urge you to give USIA your serious consideration as you develop your future plans."

Two years in the Peace Corps today can be as significant as a Rhodes scholarship.

—Dean John Monro
Harvard College

Many Volunteers are familiar with the work of the United States Information Service overseas. Murrow has, however, asked USIA staff members in the field to assist Volunteers inquiring about opportunities and specific programs.

In addition, Murrow has designated a liaison officer for Peace Corps Volunteers. Volunteers may write to Lionel S. Mosley, Director of Personnel, United States Information Agency, 1776 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Washington 25, D.C.

The Agency for International Development hopes to interest qualified returning Peace Corps men and women in its overseas service.

AID missions carry out programs of foreign assistance in some 80 nations. AID assignments present a professional challenge rarely found in a domestic environment.

AID employs experienced persons of specialized academic background and skills, from a number of technical and professional fields: agriculture, communications media, community development, economics, international finance, education, engineering, financial management, industry, public administration, public health, public safety, transportation.

Salaries in AID's foreign service range from FSR-8, at $5540 a year, to FSR-1, at $18,975 a year. In addition, variable allowances are paid, depending on post location.

AID believes that Peace Corps service is relevant to its program objectives, and therefore Volunteer service will be credited in evaluating candidates for employment with AID.

Additional opportunities may also be available in the Washington headquarters of AID. This is especially true for those Volunteers who, by their education or experience, indicate competence in administration or management.

Applications for employment (Standard Form 57) may be obtained from the AID missions or from the Washington office.

Volunteers may call at AID missions in the areas to which they are assigned, or may write L. Eugene Wolfe, Office of Personnel Administration, Agency for International Development, Department of State, Box P-263, Washington 25, D.C.

The U. S. Public Health Service wants to recruit returning Volunteers interested in the advancement of public health.

Volunteers whose Peace Corps assignments have been in the field of community development, agricultural extension, public health, malaria control, or some similar activity would probably qualify as a Public Health Advisor. This position requires a combination of general experience or academic study plus experience involving personal participation in (1) co-operative inter-governmental relationships such as national-state, state-local, etc., or (2) community relationships concerned with the provision of health services.

Persons with technical skills of particular application to public-health work are engineers, laboratory and medical technologists, statisticians, nurses, and doctors.

Volunteers who hold a college degree and who wish to undertake graduate study in fields related to the needs of the Public Health Service may request part-time positions which will permit them to combine study with a work assignment.

Volunteers may write to Dr. Johannes

Opportunities for Volunteers

Stuart, Room 5032; Health, Education, and Welfare; South Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs believes that the experience and insight Peace Corps Volunteers have gained will enable them to make a significant contribution to the bureau and to the American Indians. The bureau particularly wants to recruit teachers and social workers. There is also a limited number of openings for Volunteers in other fields such as engineering, forestry, and soil conservation. Volunteers may write to Commissioner Philleo Nash, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington 25, D.C.

Fellowships

Yale University is inviting Peace Corps Volunteers to apply for admission and financial aid. The graduate school is setting aside several fellowships for qualified Volunteers and is waiving its application deadline (Feb. 1) to accommodate them. Although interested Volunteers should apply immediately, Yale will consider applications for the coming academic year until the end of August and will air-mail all application materials requested by Volunteers. Volunteers should specify their field of interest. Write Assistant Dean George Springer, Graduate School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Syracuse University, in its Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, has established three fellowships in international public administration for qualified Volunteers. The program is preparatory for work in the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, the State Department, or international organizations.

Usually, the second year of the two-year program is spent in overseas internship. Maxwell will, however, grant academic credit for satisfactory completion of Peace Corps service, thus waiving the overseas internship requirement and enabling returning Volunteers to complete in one year the requirements for a master's degree.

The program begins Aug. 1. Volunteers should send two copies of undergraduate transcripts and a letter outlining Peace Corps experience and educational background to Graduate Admissions Office, Syracuse University, N.Y.

The University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public and International Affairs is offering fellowships and special financial aid to up to 10 returning Volunteers. The university will also award six to nine graduate credits to Volunteers in acknowledgement of the training and experience acquired in Peace Corps service.

The fellowships are available in four public-service fields: international and cross-cultural affairs; economic and social development; public administration; urban affairs, city management, and urban renewal. Courses lead to the degrees of master of public and international affairs or of master of public administration. A Ph.D. program for outstanding advanced students is also offered. Volunteers may write Dean Donald C. Stone, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The American University, in its School of International Service, has set aside a number of graduate assistantships for returning Volunteers. The school provides special training for men and women preparing for overseas careers in government, teaching, business, labor, and international organizations. It offers area studies programs in Latin America, the Middle East, the Far East, South and Southeast Asia, Africa, West-

Charles Pell (left), 52, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the Volunteer Leader heading Peace Corps 4-H work in southwestern Venezuela. Here he visits a furniture-making class taught by his wife, Hazel, 50, also a Volunteer. In Venezuela, furniture and home improvements are provided by women; so girls learn carpentry as well as cooking.

Ruth Burns (right), 64-year-old retired home-making teacher from Lake Charles, La., is doing 4-H work in the town of Ahuachapan in El Salvador. When she found that women in her class lacked money for sewing materials, she canvassed local merchants for help, as well as friends and church groups in the United States.

Ralph Cole (left), 76-year-old widower and oldest Peace Corps Volunteer abroad, is a sanitation and irrigation engineer in Pakistan. Cole was one of several senior Volunteers to meet President Kennedy last fall. Cole had visited the White House before in 1904, to meet Teddy Roosevelt. Here, he and Pakistani colleague inspect culvert.

ern Europe, and the Soviet Union. Volunteers should apply immediately to The School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D.C.

George Peabody College for Teachers has put in reserve until June 1 two special graduate fellowships for returning Volunteers. The first is for work leading to a doctorate in clinical psychology, with emphasis on work with children. Beyond tuition, the fellowship includes a stipend of from $1800 to $3000.

The second is a $3600 fellowship for a master's degree in special education with emphasis on work with emotionally disturbed children. Preference will be given to men. Interested Volunteers should send transcripts and a letter stating background and interests to Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, George Peabody Teachers College, Nashville, Tenn.

The University of Illinois Psychology and Education Departments have set aside a minimum of two graduate assistantships for returning Volunteers. These half-time assistantships provide a waiver of tuition and allow the student to take course work leading to a doctoral degree. One program stresses social psychology. The other emphasizes the psychology of classroom learning and instruction emphasizing experimental research in learning, instructional procedures, and new educational media such as programmed learning and teaching machines. The assistantships will be held open until June 1. Volunteers, however, should send transcripts and vital information immediately. All inquiries will be answered by air mail. Volunteers interested in social psychology should write to Dr. Fred Fiedler. Volunteers interested in the psychology of classroom learning should write to Dr. L. M. Stolurow, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Other Opportunities

The National Assn. of Independent Schools has many member schools interested in engaging as teachers returning Volunteers, especially those who have been on teaching assignments overseas. The NAIS, an organization of more than 700 private schools, offers its service as liaison between its member schools and Volunteers interested in teaching as a career. Applicants must hold a minimum of a bachelor's degree, but a degree or credits in education are not required. For information write National Assn. of Independent Schools, 4 Liberty Square, Boston 9, Mass. Please send biographical data in your letter.

The Experiment in International Living is a private, nonprofit, international-education organization which sends young people from one country for a two-month program in another. The essential feature of each program is a one-month home stay with a family in the country visited. The second month is devoted to travel in the same country The purpose of the program is to create mutual respect and understanding among the different peoples of the world.

The Experiment periodically recruits for overseas representatives as well as for representatives and staff for various administrative posts in the United States. Volunteers may write George Young, Personnel Director, The Experiment in International Living, Putney, Vt.

The First National City Bank in New York desires to attract Volunteers interested in careers with its Overseas Division in international commercial branch banking. Volunteers should write directly to Robert W. Feagles, Assistant Vice President, First National City Bank, 399 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

Proyecto, S.A., is a company providing investment capital for small manufacturing enterprises in Latin America and Africa. The company will consider assistance to Peace Corps Volunteers who plan to remain overseas and want to establish small businesses. Volunteers should write to Thomas A. Gaines, President, Proyecto, S.A., Box 601, Springdale, Conn.

Senior Volunteers

More than 80 men and women older than 51 (80 per cent of them women) are serving abroad in the Peace Corps. The oldest man is Ralph Cole, 76 (see photo at bottom left; the oldest woman is Mrs. Frances Cunha, 74 (see article beginning on page 14). At an age when many Americans are in retirement—or are thinking about it—senior Volunteers are using their skills to teach mechanics, hygiene, agriculture and a variety of vocational and of academic courses.

June Reed, a 69-year-old widow from Portland, Ore., is serving as an English teacher at a secondary school for girls in Belize, the capital city of British Honduras.

Harriette Osborn, 50, a widow from Princeton, Minn., has been a nurse and a dairy farmer. She now works with 4-H groups at Rubio, in the Venezuelan Andes. Here, she shows girls a game she has made—the first "equipment game" they have ever played.

FEATHERED FRIEND is examined by Volunteer Justin McLaughlin and Punjabi farmer near Ludhiana, India. McLaughlin is one of Volunteers in India who have promoted poultry-raising on a systematic basis among villagers to relieve "protein starvation" and to help provide cash income.

India's Punjab Poultry Pundits Give a Boost to Production

Since the arrival of Peace Corps Volunteers in India, poultry production has jumped in areas of the Punjab and in the Terai district.

In December, 1961, the first contingent of 26 Volunteers included six agricultural extension workers headed for the Punjabi towns of Nabha, Ludhiana, and Batala.

In September, 1962, the second group—49 Volunteers—included some agricultural workers who went to teach at the Agricultural University in Uttar Pradesh in the Terai.

Last fall, an American traveler visited the "Punjab Poultry Pundits," as they had come to be known, and praised them for their insight in meeting India's problem of protein starvation.

Replied one of the pundits: "I believe someone saw this before us—say, Alexander's generals in 327 B.C."

The Punjab Volunteers don't lay claim to being either pioneers or experts. Says another, "There was a lot of interest in poultry before we came. We're just helping it along."

Historically, poultry-raising has been limited by local conditions, chiefly heat and disease. Why has poultry suddenly started to look "big" to Volunteers and Indians alike? Volunteers in both the Punjab and Terai have brought about changes transforming poultry production in these areas.

One change is that chickens are confined instead of free-running. By raising 100 to 200 birds in a relatively small shelter, egg production is increased, disease is cut down, and loss from predators is decreased.

Another change: chicken-house floors are covered by "deep litter" and chicks no longer stand on bare ground or wire mesh. Litter in the form of rice hulls contains essential vitamins, is abundant, and is available free. Both the Punjab and Terai groups use from eight to 12 inches of litter, turn it periodically, and clean it out for use as fertilizer every four to six months.

Another change: rigid sanitary control. Only one person enters the chicken house, and then only after cleaning his shoes and his hands. Chickens are inoculated against diseases, and at the first sign of illness in any chick the whole flock is put on medication.

There are six poultry-raising Volunteers in the Punjab. Working in Nabha are Sean Doherty of Schaumberg, Ill.; Ken Sherper of Minneapolis, Minn.; Tom Kessinger of Ridgewood, N.J.; and Bill Donovan of South Weymouth, Mass. In Ludhiana is Justin McLaughlin of Savquoit, N.Y., and in Batala is Frank Ziegler of Bellingham, Wash.

The Punjab Volunteers began their venture as a fund-raising project for local youth clubs. As this undertaking began to turn in profit, local farmers took notice.

To help these farmers start their own poultry projects, the Volunteers went to Agency for International Development sources and put together—in the Punjabi language—a handbook on chicken-raising. They published 1000 copies at less than one cent apiece.

The success of the handbook inspired them to do an English version for fellow Volunteers. In the introduction to this version, they listed some of the problems in poultry-raising:

1. You can't get decent chicks in any quantity.

2. Social prejudice can't be bucked; poultry is low class.

3. Theft is a tremendous problem.

RAISING THE ROOF of thatch and bamboo to complete construction of chicken house are Peace Corps Volunteers and farmers of Terai district of India. Roof sections are made flat on the ground.

4. You can't get good poultry feed.

5. People won't sell male birds and when they do you can't get a good price.

6. Egg markets don't exist.

7. No trained personnel.

8. People have no money.

9. Responsible people refuse to consider poultry or give booking.

10. There is no storage.

11. Disease could wipe the whole thing out any day.

12. The history of poultry is not economic.

In short, the problems are insurmountable.

And if you figure you can solve these problems you are nuts.

The solutions are simple but only when it's your headache right on the spot. What works here now won't there then, but something will.

One fact. In francs, cents, marks, shillings, kroners, dinars, rupees—poultry is profitable.

● ● ●

The Volunteers' statistics show how the insurmountable was surmounted. By December, the 24 chicken houses they had started had an average of 200 chicks; two of them had about 1000.

From the total 8400 chicks the Volunteers had placed, they hoped to get about 3500 laying birds.

They buy feed (a ton a week) and medicine ingredients in bulk and sell the finished products at cost. They help out 20 Youth Club units.

One of the boys compared their project to an inverted pyramid. "We have built a lot already, but we are still at the bottom of all of it, supporting it." They hope to turn feed and marketing enterprises over to local citizens, as soon as possible.

And they are still experimenting with ideas to spread their program.

"We have farmed out 300 birds experimentally in sharecropping. We hope to get a few wealthy men to finance local landless labor on a 50 per cent-return basis. We have introduced equipment and developed new stuff. We are doing great things and plan to go down with Pecos Bill and Babe the Blue Ox."

COMPLETED POULTRY HOUSE is admired by Volunteers Julian Pineda (left) of Fort Collins, Col., and Keith Sherper, Peace Corps Representative Charles Houston and Dr. Ward Kennedy.

Following in the footsteps of the Punjab Poultry Pundits, the Terai group has also set up a poultry project recently producing 50 eggs per day from 100 birds.

According to the Terai poultry leader, Bob Gould of Milwaukee, Wis., "This thing is big; there's no limit to poultry in India."

The Terai project, able to benefit from the experience of the Punjab Volunteers —who have been in India nine months longer—was in full production three months after the Volunteers' arrival. Aided by Peace Corps tools, they have designed and built their own poultry houses, using funds partly raised by the villagers and partly given by an agricultural university.

The Terai Volunteers are building chicken houses in the poorest villages, buying day-old chicks from the university farm, and supporting a feed program with university help.

What have the Volunteers done to make all this happen? One Indian official said, "They are really catalysts. We have known about all the things they are doing, and we have done them, too, on a small scale. But they have provided the force and the energy to catalyze the villagers into action."

MOUTHS TO FEEDER are chicks under care of Volunteer Justin McLaughlin. Equipment used by Punjab Volunteers includes clay-pot waterer (right) and brooder (background).

PUNJABI POULTRYMEN in Nabha talk with Volunteer Bill Donovan (in T-shirt) outside unit run as trainee co-operative.

Progress on the Farm

By George M. Coleman Jr.

George M. Coleman Jr., Acting Peace Corps Representative in Brazil, graduated from George Washington University with a B.A. in foreign affairs. He worked for various federal and international agencies and served as the assistant director for public information for the Pan American Union before joining the Peace Corps staff.

To cite cold statistical data is one way to point out the progress or success of a Peace Corps project.

For the Peace Corps/4-H Club project in Brazil, one can say, yes, we *have* with our Brazilian colleagues stimulated the founding of 25 new rural youth clubs.

We *have* provided the possibility for several thousand boys and girls living in rural areas (where, in some parts, 70 per cent of the people are illiterate and children cannot go to school for lack of classrooms and teachers) to better their day-to-day existence.

We *have* in each community found such-and-such a number of adult leaders who now take an interest in youth clubs and who will continue the work when the Volunteers finish their tour.

But the human equations are more interesting, for each Volunteer daily makes scores of contacts with Brazilians. He meets them in cities and in villages; he meets them on those small holdings which are the basic economic unit of Brazil: a little plot of land which supports —if barely—a family of eight or more, a pig, some chickens, and a garden infiltrated here and there by a banana plant or a papaya tree.

Why such frequent contacts? The Volunteers in the 4-S (as 4-H is called in Brazil) program are working with Brazilians of the national extension service to develop future farm leaders; they are working with the founders of Brazil's future: its rural youth.

The 4-S clubs take in young people from 8 to 18. For these country children the clubs do, of course, serve as a social outlet. But the clubs' principal aim is to help young farm citizens learn ways to improve their houses and daily existence, to eat better, to create savings for future farm ventures, to plan crops, to fertilize and irrigate, to contour-plow, in order to increase farm productivity and give themselves a better life.

Most important, the learning takes place within a framework of choice, within a group which is self-organized and which makes decisions democratically.

At an early age, the 4-S member learns to elect club officers, to follow parliamentary rules during club meetings, to stand

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18. DISTRITO FEDERAL

Brazil is the largest country in South America, and the fifth largest in the world. In area it exceeds the continental United States. With 75 million persons, Brazil has about half the population of South America. It is the only Portuguese-speaking country in South America, but Portuguese is the most widely spoken language on the continent.

up and express himself, and to share ideas and things within a group.

Fifty-six Volunteers, working as home economists and agricultural extension workers under the supervision of ABCAR, the Brazilian national agricultural service, have been mentors and demonstrators for these 4-S clubs.

In 4-S club meetings or on visits to homes of club members, a Volunteer might be called upon to show a boy or girl how to build a hen house of inexpensive local materials like bamboo, palm leaves, or woven fibers.

On viewing a prized pig, the Volunteer might suggest more corn in its diet; and since corn is scarce, he might encourage a boy to assure future feed supplies by helping him with a garden: the planning, the planting, the fertilization, the insect and blight control, the harvesting, and the storing of the crop.

Women Volunteers are helping Brazilian girls improve their families' diets by introducing balanced meals and by showing how to preserve perishable food by drying, salting, or canning; they are teaching daughters and mothers how to use a sewing machine to clothe a family and to decorate a house economically.

4-H and 4-S

Like several other projects, Brazil I (the first group of Volunteers in Brazil) is being administered by a private agency: the National 4-H Club Foundation. This link with private agencies is in line with Peace Corps policy to utilize where possible the experience of American universities, voluntary organizations, and other institutions in Peace Corps projects overseas. The 4-H clubs in the United States aim to educate rural youth to assume their responsibilities as future farmers, home-makers, and community leaders. The 4-H motto, "head, hand, heart, and health" becomes in Brazil "*saude* (health), *saber* (to know), *servir* (to serve), and *sentir* (to feel)" and clubs there are called 4-S.

Brazil is a vast country of vastly differing regions. The Peace Corps Volunteers, spread thinly over much of eastern Brazil, both on the coast and in the interior, live quite differently from region to region.

In the small town of Sao Tome, in Brazil's northeast state of Rio Grande do Norte, Charley Furrow of Waiteville, W.Va., (he is now known by Volunteers and Brazilians alike as *Carlos*) prefers to sleep in the traditional *rede* (hammock) instead of in the bed the Peace Corps provided. The *rede* is cool—open to whatever scant breeze penetrates the torpid night of the drylands—and requires little care.

Carlos, after seven months in Sao Tome, has lost the West Virginian traces in his Portuguese speech and has captured the music of the northeaster's lilting elision of final syllables.

His visits to the homes of *campesinos* (country people) are a study in reserve and friendliness, meted out carefully to match the *campesino's* approach to social matters. Carlos will sit for minutes without talking, observing the work at hand, waiting for his friend and neighbor to open up.

From laconic observations on the drought or the new calf or the house addition being built of mud and interwoven sticks, the point of the visit will gradually come into sight: Carlos wonders if the neighbor, an active farmer with a flicker of community interest, might possibly take on the job of adult leader for the 4-S club which Carlos and his Brazilian counterparts are trying to form.

When partial assent to the idea is evident, the conversation ends; the ubiquitous *cafezinho* (a small cup of coffee, strong on bean and sugar) is offered, and Carlos drives off across talcum-dust and dried-cactus fields to tackle another candidate for leadership.

(Carlos's approach works, for by the end of the year the state's first two clubs had been formed.)

In the south, Priscilla Thorsrud of Fontana, Cal., and John Dolan of Havertown, Pa., live in Boa Parada (Good Stop), a town of 800 in the state of Santa Catarina. Their first club project developed spontaneously. Soon after arriving they noticed that pigs and people were competing for the produce of the town's vegetable gardens; no one had ever tried building a fence.

John traveled into Florianopolis, capital of Santa Catarina, and returned with fence pliers and the first post-hole digger to be seen in Boa Parada. John showed the 4-S club members how to dig fence-post holes, and together they fenced a sizable plot of land, protected from animals and ready for planting.

Priscilla, anticipating large crops, explored various methods of preserving. She planned home and club demonstrations to show her neighbors how to set aside a portion of the crop for later use.

This southern region, where there are 12 Volunteers at work, is similar in climate to our Carolinas. Here the hammock of the northeast is replaced for the sake of warmth by a mattress, made by Volunteers of ticking and straw. For the most part, families of the region have taken in the Volunteers as boarders, thus providing them more intimate contact with home life.

John Schley, of Whitehouse, N.J., has found his place with the innkeeping family of Palhoca, Santa Catarina. His quarters situate him at the very hub of activity of his area, and he not only tends to the needs of the youth clubs but also gives English-language lessons at night in the high school. (English lessons are in great demand; Volunteers all over

LOOK-ALIKES are Volunteer home economist Joyce Miller of Germantown, N.Y. (left) and Maria, Brazilian 4-S club member, shown with chickens Maria raised under Joyce's guidance.

ANIMALS ABOUND in Brazil 4-S projects. Above, Volunteer Manuel Cruz of New York works with young rabbit-raisers in Santa Catarina state. Below, Joe McDomick, of Baton Rouge, La., and a friend named Zezinho, from Maranguape, Ceara, look over "painted pigs" to be shown in summertime animal exposition.

Brazil work evenings and weekends with classes of children and adults.)

Volunteer Leader Dick Loos of Fleming, Col., and Volunteer Manuel Cruz of Florida, Puerto Rico, after several months of living in "isolation" in hotel rooms at Florianopolis, decided to rent and repair a small, old house in one of the *bairros* (neighborhoods).

Their new quarters give them better entrée into the community and provide them with a real sense of returning "home" after days of travelling.

Jim Sperling, of Woodland Hills, Cal., found himself leading a double life in the town of Carazinho, Rio Grande do Sul. He was expected by the farmers to put on work clothes and arrive shortly after dawn from his "city" dwelling to help with farm problems.

His city neighbors, on the other hand, cautioned him that as an American he was expected to wear suit and tie and to spend time at the social club. Jim, after several weeks of conflict, cast his destiny with the country people and moved into a dilapidated house out of town.

He had to work to restore the walls and floors of his house, but he found that his life was more sensibly organized.

At times, Volunteers find that their sideline activities become major tasks, demanding more time than their club activities do. Loring Waggoner of Albuquerque, N.M., interested by the potentialities of the Cinva-Ram building-block machine (which makes durable blocks from a mixture of soil, lime, sand, a little water, and much elbow grease), borrowed one to use in his home site of Curvelo, a hundred miles north of Belo Horizonte.

Interest in the machine flared up among community leaders, who decided to build a community center to accommodate the local 4-S club and other activities.

The project is now moving along. Cinva-Ram blocks are piling up, and Loring, a careful researcher, is keeping track of the ingredients so that he can arrive at an ideal formula for block-making in that region.

Living "in depth" within communities from north to south and westward into the interior of Goias state has made noticeable changes in the Portuguese of the Volunteers.

When the first group of 43 Volunteers separated last May, they were speaking a fairly uniform, elementary level of Brazilian Portuguese.

After seven months under the influence of the dialects of the towns in which they work, the Volunteers gathered in December for a meeting in Rio de Janeiro and found they had achieved a great variety of intonations and pronunciation.

On a visit to Sao Paulo, one group of Volunteers won the greatest language compliment of all. They were taken by their accent not only to be Brazilians but to be Brazilians from a specific area: the state of Minas Gerais.

The experience thus far has proved so rich and warming that a group of Volunteers from the first project, after completing half of their two-year service, are seeking ways to extend their tour. They feel that projects that they have begun will take more than the remaining year to complete.

They want to stay with their Brazilian co-workers until they have trained enough community leaders to carry on. Two years, some of them say, is not long enough to permit both mastery of the language and achievement of project goals. They want more time.

WADING STREAM, Volunteer Steve Gowin of Glenburn, N.D., and youth-club members carry vegetables to show at 4-S club exhibit in Alagoa Grande, Paraiba state. At the exhibit Steve displayed a cheap (15¢) water filter-purifier to combat problem, common in Brazil's northeast, of contaminated water. Below is approved 4-S poultry house for 4-S members in Santa Catarina state. Costing $5, it has bamboo sides and grass-thatched roof.

Sao Francisco Valley Developers

The Sao Francisco Valley Peace Corps Volunteers, still in the early stages of settling into their jobs, have had their "salt's worth" challenged by the oldest woman of the group (and the oldest woman Peace Corps Volunteer worldwide), 74-year-old Mrs. Frances Cunha.

Mrs. Cunha, ex-walnut grower from Gustine, in California's San Joaquin Valley, gave up "ranching" last year and joined the Peace Corps to teach children in Brazilian rural schools how to grow garden vegetables and improve their diet.

She arrived on her own steam in Brazil late in November. Because there was "some nonsense in Washington about my health and strength," as she saw it, she had been delayed until two weeks after the other Volunteers had headed for the Sao Francisco Valley, in central and northern Brazil.

Mrs. Cunha took the first plane available from the States. She arrived unannounced at Galeao Airport in Rio, worked her way through customs and immigration using the Portuguese that she acquired many years earlier in the Azores, and only then called the Peace Corps office to arrange for travel to the valley.

Impatient that she could not start immediately, because there were gamma globulin shots, health briefings, a plane reservation, and other formalities to be observed, Mrs. Cunha champed at the bit. "I'm anxious to get out to Lapa. Isn't there some alternative to waiting for the plane?"

"No," she was told. "The rainy season has started and at one point, if you go by jeep or bus, you will have to swim across a swollen river."

Mrs. Cunha thought a moment and then asked "How far?"

This "how far?" attitude sets the standard for most of the Volunteers assigned to the Sao Francisco Valley. The Sao Francisco group is diverse in age distribution and in job abilities. The youngest Volunteer is 18; the oldest, Mrs. Cunha, is 74.

Skills possessed by the group range from agricultural extension and home economics (like the Brazil 4-H group) to welding, nursing, weaving, X-ray work, and diesel-engine repair. There are geologists, engineers (both civil and me-

chanical), communications technicians. Among the agricultural specialties are poultry, cattle, and irrigation.

The Sao Francisco Valley Commission, a semi-autonomous agency which functions under the president of Brazil, heard about the Peace Corps at the time Sargent Shriver visited Brazil in November, 1961. The commission asked Jose Pacheco Pimenta, agronomist and adviser to the head of the commission, to look over manpower needs and determine what kind of help could come from the Peace Corps. He decided that some 160 Peace Corpsmen could fill the middle-level job gaps and could train workers to assume skilled jobs.

Commission's Function

The commission, similar to our Tennessee Valley Authority but with additional areas of interest in education and in public health, operates within the river basin of the Sao Francisco. The 1800-mile river flows through a sprawling, potentially rich region embracing five Brazilian states. Stretches of the river are navigable for up to 900 miles. The valley extends from the central state of Minas Gerais, through the dry interior reaches of Bahia and on into the northeast states of Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Sergipe, where it empties into the Atlantic.

From dams already built at Tres Marias and Paulo Afonso, the river has already provided electric power significant to Brazil's industrial progress. Furthermore, the river has vast potential as a source for irrigation. Where irrigation has been tried, results are astounding: the dry desert has burst into rich bloom producing coconuts, cotton, tropical fruits, grapes, sky-high corn of superior quality, and a variety of vegetables.

The valley's future, however, will depend primarily on the manpower which guides its development. The valley commission asked the Peace Corps to supplement the Brazilian staff recruited over the past decade, a staff of young, well-trained, enthusiastic engineers, agriculture specialists, health workers, and educators.

The men and women selected by the Peace Corps for training for the Sao Francisco Valley received unusual indoctrination. After eight weeks at the University of Oklahoma, they moved to Muscle Shoals, Ala., where the Tennessee Valley Authority provided special instruction on river-valley development. The Volunteers, by then 88 strong, arrived in Brazil last October.

Scarcely before they could glance at the lures of Rio de Janeiro, the Volunteers went off to the Tres Marias Dam, met some of their Brazilian co-workers, and studied the background of the Sao Francisco Valley project.

In assignment of Volunteers, the commission staff took action which embarrassed many Volunteers: the Brazilians insisted on providing the very best in housing and other accommodations.

Many Volunteers have delicately indicated to their Brazilian co-workers at the 18 stations where they are now located that they would prefer to move out of the housing which the commission has so generously provided and to live with families or in pensions "nearer to the people."

'Comfort and Quiet'

Their colleagues respond, "Ah, but you are with the people all day: when you finish your work at the end of the day, you must have comfort and quiet to prepare you for the next." Quietly, but insistently, some of the group have already begun to find places to live where they can be at ease with their views on how Volunteers should live.

One other major frustration arose because the group arrived at the end of the Brazilian government fiscal year. This meant that virtually all appropriated funds were exhausted and there was little equipment to work with.

To most Volunteers, any delay in plunging right into the task is frustrating. To others, the period of waiting is of greatest use, for time is available for working on their Portuguese, for becoming acquainted with their neighbors and

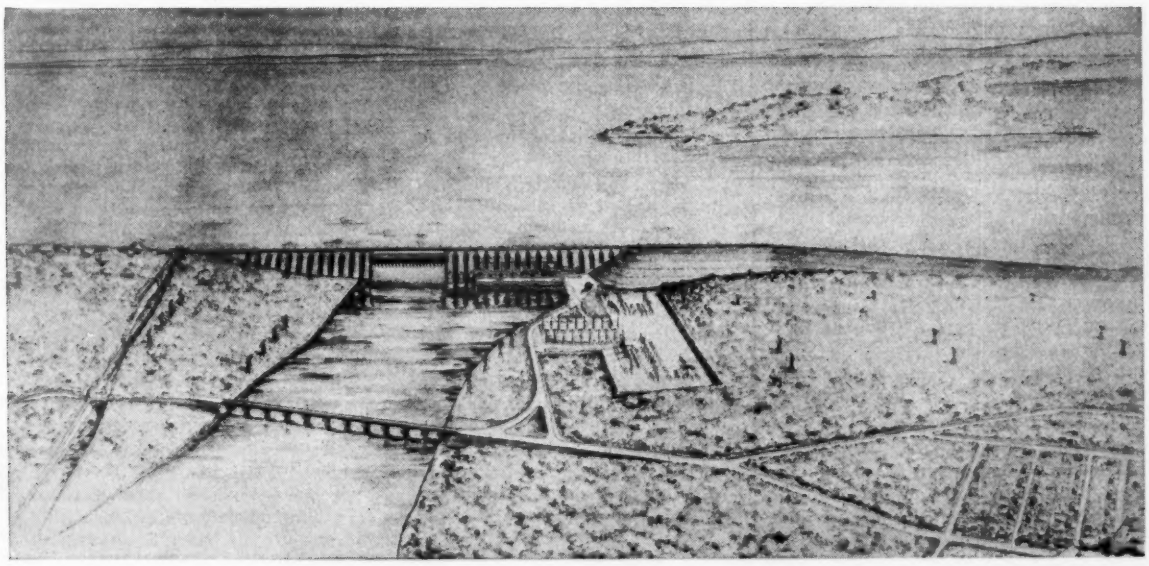
Peace Corps In Brazil

BRAZIL 4-S: 28 men and 26 women Volunteers; 41 arrived March, 1962, and 13 arrived October, 1962; Teams of two, agricultural-extension and home-economics specialists, to strengthen existing 4-S clubs and set up new ones.

BRAZIL SAO FRANCISCO: 54 men and 24 women Volunteers; arrived October, 1962; river-valley development jobs including agriculturalists, home economists, mechanics, social workers, nurses, laboratory technicians, and irrigation specialists. Training for an additional 65 Volunteers for this project starts March, 1963.

Plans are in progress to provide an additional 265 Volunteers for jobs in health, social work, rural community action, education, and co-operatives during 1963.

Tres Marias Dam is one of big projects in Brazil's Sao Francisco Valley development plan. Volunteers in valley did in-country training at Tres Marias.



their colleagues, and for laying work plans for the coming year.

But even so, flickers of progress are showing.

Beverly Harkins, 18, from Tollhouse, Cal., a specialist in cattle by her own designation, assigned to an agricultural colony in Petrolandia, looked around for something to do, decided that the cow barn was disgracefully dirty, and began shoveling her way to the barn door. The men, previously bystanding, were inspired or cajoled by her example into similar action.

Seedlings Planted

Some of her Volunteer colleagues in Petrolandia decided to help the colonist farmers by raising *algaroba* tree seedlings and distributing them, for the *algaroba* provides valuable forage to cattle during droughts; at last count, the seedlings numbered 1800, and more are being planted.

In Penedo, a tidy little city on the Sao Francisco River, Barbara Mills, a laboratory technician from Lynnhaven, Va., has started providing blood and urine analyses to the local hospital, even though she has not yet received the equipment to assure accuracy.

She feels, however, that her work is a start. Her efforts are cheered by the local doctor.

Merrill Wittman (San Diego, Cal.) and Kenneth Flies (Kellogg, Minn.) living in the remote, pleasant farming center of Correntina, have decided what their area needs is a plow factory. They are arranging with the local blacksmith and a town benefactor to produce 10 plows for sale at cost to farmers who now till their soil using only hoes.

Volunteer Gail Novak of Arlington Heights, Ill., arrived in Correntina, surveyed the situation, and began working at two jobs: teaching English and biology at the primary school and helping the doctor at his health post.

Back to Mrs. Cunha

To return for a moment to Mrs. Cunha, she arrived at Lapa by plane at about 10:30 one morning, greeted the Volunteers who had preceded her by several weeks, and by noon had made a round of calls on her new neighbors.

The next day, with the assistance of the wife of a Volunteer Leader, she helped to organize a nursery school for babies of mothers who have to attend to the almost daily laundry rites at the river's edge, and she helped to set up two sewing classes for the women and the girls of Lapa who want to improve their homes and their dress.

How far will this group go? Time will tell. The commission has, however, asked the Peace Corps to provide the additional Volunteers to make up the total of 160 originally requested.

"HERE LIVES A 4-S MEMBER," says the sign on the house of this proud boy. Looking over his shoulder is Volunteer Priscilla Thorsrud of Fontana, Cal., who works with girls and women of the town of Boa Parada, Santa Catarina state teaching sewing, cooking, canning, and hygiene.

4-S Girl's Father Needs Convincing

"4-S club work was funneling rapidly toward the state-wide 4-S convention in Belo marking the first 10 years of club work. Our three clubs had each put on a *festinha* [little fiesta] to raise the money necessary to send their presidents and secretaries.

"As our co-workers had left two days earlier for a state meeting of their own, the task fell to us of a home visit to the girl who was secretary of the Clube Primavera em Cachoeirinha.

"We and the club president set out in my co-worker's jeep. On the way, the club president told us more of the situation. The secretary's father, a rope- and basket-weaver, was not at all in favor of the girl's going to the convention.

"We reached the last point passable by jeep, so we got out and crossed the pasture and wound along a stream supporting large growths of bamboo. Up a short steep rise, and we came upon the girl's father stripping bamboo in front of his house.

"After introducing ourselves, we began asking him about his work, and we went on to explain the nature of our work with the 4-S clubs. He invited us into his house and showed us the three baskets and eight horsehair bridle ropes he had already woven that day.

"After more discussion, we raised the main point of our visit, outlining the purposes of the 4-S convention.

"The father was all for the idea of the meeting and the social conditions, but was afraid that his daughter's clothes and training weren't up to snuff and that she would be made to feel inferior with all the city kids there in Belo.

"After some more explanation that the meeting was for 4-S kids from all over rural Brazil who would have the same means and mannerisms as she, and that no special clothing or money was necessary, he was almost to the point of agreeing.

"We then told him with the president's help of the club's raising the money to sponsor her and of the things she would see and learn and of the activities climaxing 10 years of 4-S work. He was satisfied (or appeared so) and called V i n c e n t i n a from the kitchen.

"She seemed even more embarrassed and wordless than she had at the times we had met her before. He asked her straightaway what she thought about all this, and she answered haltingly, yes, she did want to go.

"He then instructed her to pack her things and as we left gave her some money (about 50¢). On the way back to town she was very pensive and even Jose Paulo didn't have much to say. They both stayed with relatives in the town and we left for Belo at a very cold 5 a.m.

"Vincentina, h o w e v e r, was warmed considerably when Myra [Volunteer Myra McBride Anderson, Lebanon, Ore.] lent her a sweater and an oversized purse to carry her things, which till then had been in two paper sacks."

——Volunteer Dave Fleischer
Valatie, N.Y.

It's More Than 4-S Work

By Priscilla Thorsrud

Volunteer Priscilla Thorsrud of Fontana, Cal., works with 4-S clubs near Boa Parada, in the state of Santa Catarina.

In the area around Boa Parada we have three 4-S clubs. Within each club I give demonstrations and instructions in cooking, health, clothing, and food preservation. Right now is a good time to teach food preservation. Because Brazil lies south of the equator, the seasons are reversed; as I am writing this, it is spring, and the vegetables are coming in.

Last week I gave a demonstration on pickling beets. One of the greatest problems is the cost of jars, which are expensive here for the local people. I am planning a program of drying fruit when the apricots and pears come in. This is less expensive because dried fruits require only pottery jars, not glass jars.

Sometimes I learn just as much or more than I teach. For instance, the other day I had a request for a recipe for canned *palmitos*. The *palmito* is the center of the palm tree; it's a very common dish here, in both the city and the country.

Well, not being familiar with *palmitos*, I first had to look up the recipe in a Portuguese cookbook we have in our office. Now I must find the *palmitos* (perhaps buy them from a farmer) and can some myself so that I can go out and give the requested demonstration.

We get many requests for general advice. A few days ago I was sitting in the home of a farm woman. She told me her little boy was tired and pale-looking, and she thought he had some kind of parasitic worm.

I asked where she thought this kind of worm came from. She said it probably came from the ground. She had once seen a movie put out by the U. S. Information Service about such things, and she realized that the worm could come from the ground.

I asked her if her child wore shoes to prevent this sort of infection, and I suggested that he should wear shoes every day. She replied that her children didn't like to wear shoes.

You can understand that it is difficult for us to get our advice accepted. We are by no means specialists with all the answers, but we can provide general directions on how to solve some common problems such as children's parasites.

My partner and I are thinking about giving four or five meetings on first aid because we see that lack of knowledge about medical care is a major problem. Few Brazilians have had any training in first aid or in simple medical care, so there are lots of folktales, and all sorts of advice is given about medicine. I think one of the best examples is a story by the same woman who told me about her little boy.

She said that her father had died eight years ago from a snake bite. He died not because Brazil lacks anti-venom. It is available in our area, and I am told that in all of Latin America it is available on a few hours' notice. But the man was bitten when he was out in the field, and he put off coming into the house for half an hour.

He didn't do anything for the bite until that afternoon, when he became ill. He then took a match and burned the area of his foot where he had been bitten, thinking this would do some good.

His family called a doctor on the second day of his illness, but by that time the poison had spread through the man's body, and after 28 days he died. If this family had known about cutting the bite open to remove the venom, he might have been saved.

There is some progress, though. Before our arrival, a Brazilian agronomist visited one farm and showed a 4-S club how to build a silo, the first in the area.

The farmer is very pleased. During the winter, he fed his cow grain from the silo, and the cow produced more milk of better quality. This improvement was brought about by the 4-S movement; we plan to build another silo next year.

Life is not all work in Boa Parada. Sundays are big days, and *festas* [fiestas], usually held on Sundays or on one of the Catholic saints' days, are important to all the people.

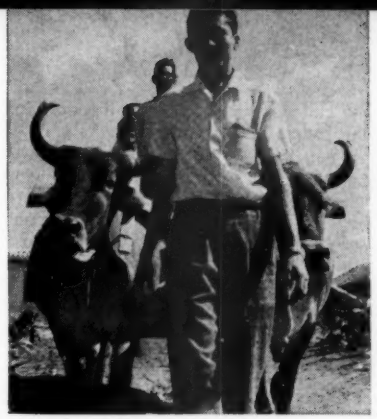
One of the largest *festas* we have attended was a wedding. In our jeep, which is provided by the Peace Corps for our work, we took the bridegroom at 7:30 one morning in a procession of two trucks and one other car to the church.

Right after the wedding, we took the bride and bridegroom to one of the houses in the village, where the civil ceremony was performed. (In Brazil it is necessary to have two ceremonies instead of one, as we have in the States.)

Then we went to the bride's house. One of the local boys got out his accordion and we began dancing. The dancing went on from about 11 that morning until about 9 that night.

Starting at noon the bride's parents began to serve a meal consisting of beef and pork, vegetables and chicken, and all sorts of sweets for desert. About 100 people were served in several sittings.

All in all, our life is varied, from the actual scheduled work we have with the



VETERAN 4-H WORKER is Modesto Ortiz Rosario, shown with family near Uba, Minas Gerais. Modesto, one of seven Puerto Rico Volunteers in Brazil, has spent 11 years in 4-H.

GAY GAMES are recreation feature of 4-S work in Brazil. Here, in Minas Gerais state, Volunteer Dave Fleischer (second from right) of Valatie, N.Y., plays in a children's circle game.

LENDING ADVICE is Volunteer Hal Walton of Denair, Cal., who looks on as a 4-S club member ties up garden plants. Hal assists in 4-S work near Ceres, in "Wild West" Goias state.

4-S clubs to our social commitments with the people of the community.

Each morning when I get up I never know exactly what I will be doing, with whom I'll be talking, or whether I'll perhaps be able to help some of the people here with their problems. But I like the work.

Runaway Plane

"The day of the area 4-S meeting was to be too short to play games, so for entertainment I spent 30 hours of night work building a model airplane to fly. It was beautiful: red-and-white striped with a green 4-S symbol on each wing.

"While Nelson [Volunteer Nelson Jacob of Goliad, Tex.] was busy preparing a flip-chart on 'The History of 4-S Brazil,' I worked on posters and project exhibits, movie posters, invitations and the like and also managed to build two complete sets of 'the magic box,' which is essential in teaching our leaders to be leaders.

"On the appointed day I got up at 3 a.m. and set out in the Jeep for Juarez Tavora, where 25 4-S members live. After 45 miles of the worst roads in Paraiba, all were deposited in Alagoa Grande in time for the reunion.

"All went off smoothly and was a real success. There were about 120 people at the model-airplane exhibition. The flight ended in disaster when the airplane turned inside the control-line circle, thereby relieving me of control.

"Pilotless it climbed to about 40 feet, leveled out, and passed directly over my head at about 80 miles an hour. When it hit the end of the control line it exploded into pieces, which were further torn to shreds by the delighted mob of youngsters squealing madly as they pounded on the wreckage; however, I did manage to salvage the engine, gas tank, and landing gear.

"Nelson's speech was very good. They understood almost everything he said.

"Lunch was served and everybody went home happy. It was 1 a.m. when I piled into bed after taking the last load of kids home."

— — Volunteer Steve Gowin
Glenburn, N.D.

Living Out of a Suitcase

By Conrad Fritsch

Volunteer Leader Conrad Fritsch of Los Angeles, Cal., works as liaison between the Brazilian extension service and Volunteers who are working with the 4-S clubs. He has his headquarters in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte.

Since Brazil is the largest country in South America, larger even than the continental United States, the Peace Corps Volunteers are spread thin. Here in the northeast, where I am working as Volunteer Leader, we have only six teams scattered from the state of Bahia in the south to the state of Ceara in the north, an air distance of more than 800 miles.

The Volunteers work in teams of two, a man and a woman. The man works with the *agronomo* (government agricultural extension agent) and the woman works with the home-extension agent. Their express duty is to work with existing 4-S clubs (like 4-H clubs in the U.S.) and to organize new clubs.

My job is to act as liaison between the Brazilians and the Volunteers. This means, of course, that I mostly live out of a suitcase since I have to visit the Volunteers' working sites about once a month.

My work is giving me a broad education on northeast Brazil. Contrary to most reports in the papers, the northeast is not completely a hot, dry desert. A coastal strip, which ranges from about 100 miles deep in Bahia to about 25 miles deep in Rio Grande do Norte and Ceara, has plentiful rainfall, and crops are good. The problem here is that most of the good coastal land is owned by *latifundarios,* or large landowners.

But life in the *sertao* (backland) is a different matter. There is little rain and crops are usually poor, as is the life of the people. Strangely enough, though, the most agitation for a better life comes not from the people who live in the arid region but from the people who live along the coast. They are hungry and feel oppressed, and they have not found any political solution to their problems.

Throughout the areas where we are working, however, the reception toward the Volunteers has been generally favorable, although the Brazilians do seem amazed that the "rich" American is willing to live and to work at their level.

I do most of my travelling between states by plane, but travel into the interior is difficult, especially in Bahia. There I once hitched a ride on a bus going south and finished the trip on top of a load of bricks.

One program under development here is the formation of camps like those of our old Civilian Conservation Corps. These camps would use Peace Corps Volunteers in projects of construction, community development, road-building, and home economics in high unemployment areas of the interior. This is the sort of grass-roots program that counts.

In our program, we have had to convince the Brazilians of our worth. The first impression was "What can these kids do?" but now they are beginning to realize what these "kids" can do and are respecting them for it. We already have had requests for the continuation of the program after the initial two years.

In the state of Rio Grande do Norte, we have had the privilege of helping to start the first two 4-S clubs in the state. We have been able to put across most of our ideas on the value of the individual in the 4-S organization, and the need for adult leadership to keep the club functioning.

This understanding is so far still lacking in the other states. Although the area of our accomplishment is small, it is a start. We have the support of the Brazilians, and with proper guidance the idea will grow. It is small things like this that make our work here worthwhile.

KIBITZING Brazilian baking operation is Volunteer Corrine Hay of Bordentown, N.J., (left) as a housewife in a farm community near Curvelo, in the state of Minas Gerais, tends her oven.

GARDEN GROWER learns to lay out squared-off rows under the guidance of Volunteer Gerald Rutland of Tuscumbia, Ala., working at Sao Estevao, Bahia state, to help 4-S agricultural projects.

'WE MISS HIM'

Life with the Peace Corps during its first year in Brazil has not been all cheering reports and heartwarming vignettes, pouring forth the enthusiasm and triumphs of the Volunteers.

Tragedy has cast its shadow, too, for on Dec. 6 came the news that Dale Swenson, Volunteer Leader of Brazil I (4-S Club Project), had been killed while making the rounds of the Volunteers under his charge.

Dale, 26, of Amery, Wis., joined the Peace Corps in January, 1962. After training at the National 4-H Club Foundation in Washington, at the Peace Corps training center in Puerto Rico, and as a language student at Rural University near Rio de Janeiro, Dale had distinguished himself by his work with the 4-S clubs around Ponte Nova, a small city in the interior of Minas Gerais state.

From June until November, Dale assisted 17 youth clubs to improve their farm and animal projects, demonstrating to the farm youth such practical steps as how to construct a seed bed, when and how to apply fertilizer, how to turn the soil to obtain higher crop yields.

To entice more young people to participate in 4-S work, Dale with his Brazilian colleagues worked out a program of games, dances, and sports to add moments of sheer pleasure to the club's more serious business.

Always desirous that his youth program at Ponte Nova continue after his Peace Corps service, Dale concentrated on attracting and training adult leaders to guide the club in day-to-day activities.

In this he was successful. His efforts stimulated a keen sense of responsibility among parents and neighbors for the future of their youth. And one project which he stimulated raised funds through a community fair to help establish a primary school where none had been before.

Contacts with parents about 4-S work led to close friendship. Dale's warm smile, intense purpose, and quickness to sense the humor in frustrating situations gained him acceptance.

With the expansion of the Peace Corps 4-S program in Brazil, Dale was singled out to become a Volunteer Leader. Fearful that by accepting the job his work in Ponte Nova would cease, Dale approved only after being assured that a Volunteer team would take his place.

He moved to Vitoria, capital of Espirito Santo, in November and set out almost immediately to visit the Volunteers. His territory was farflung, encompassing the states of Goias, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and part of Minas Gerais.

Dale had returned from visiting Volunteer teams in frontier towns in Goias and was making his way home from Rio to Vitoria when his jeep met an oncoming truck on a curve.

His example as a helping American and as an outstanding Peace Corps Volunteer is inspiring. As a fellow Volunteer said of Dale, "His greatest contribution, perhaps, was living a life of practical idealism through his day-to-day activities."

We honor him and miss him.

——G.M.C.

Japanese Snack

"One night my counterpart invited me to go out with him. We drove to the other side of town to a *fino fazenda* [fine farm]. There we entered a shed that was used for storage.

"The Japanese organization of Teresopolis had been building *um abrigo* [a shelter] to be used for a big *festa* [fiesta]. We painted the sign for this *abrigo,* and then many Japanese began to congregate. We were invited in to see their new house.

"Well, we got inside the door and the bottles came out and a lot of food was placed on the table: dried fish, liver, pickled garlic, carrots and celery, pure rice, beans, and a hot sauce made up the 'snack.' We were given chopsticks to eat with. Not being skillful with Oriental tools of the table, I had quite a problem.

"The most interesting part was seeing the entire fish—head, eyes, tail, and all—on the plate. Not wanting to offend my hosts, I managed to try all but the head and tail of the fish.

"The meal was topped off with the traditional tea. We all left stuffed and feeling rather gay, having had a genuine Japanese experience here in Brazil."

——Volunteer Jack Tolbert
Elmira, N.Y.

The Big *Embrazo*

"I think that the satisfactions of the job are far greater than any sacrifices you make. When you go out to meet some of the people, they have a very simple, very humble way of life, but they want to give you what they have. They never let you go without giving you a cup of coffee or food which they have cooked for you.

"You meet them for the first time, and you talk to them and you always get a big *embrazo* [hug] before you leave, and you come back and the children follow you around.

"You can feel that they aren't just saying this because they want to be polite. They truly want you to come back, and they appreciate anything you can do for them."

——Volunteer Corinne Hay
Bordentown, N.J.

Cyprus Facts

Cyprus is an island republic in the eastern Mediterranean, near Turkey and Syria. Before gaining its independence from British rule in 1960, Cyprus had been a battleground or a colony of a foreign power for most of recorded history. It is about three times the size of the state of Rhode Island, and has a population of about 560,000; 80 per cent of Greek descent, and the rest mostly of Turkish descent.

Its Problems Are Different

Volunteer Robert L. Major of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a geologist working to make a geologic map of the Karpas Peninsula.

By Robert L. Major

"What am I doing here?" This is a question which I am sure most Volunteers have asked themselves more than once. Before I joined the Peace Corps, I had a "Tanganyikan" image of its overseas operations. The hardship picture was reinforced during training by hearing about living conditions in West Africa. Our instructors told us that Cyprus would be much, much nicer, but the advice never really sank in.

Now after five months overseas, what have we found? Cyprus is in many ways a highly developed country. It has good roads, good communications, and excellent health conditions. The Cypriots are a literate and politically-minded people. In almost every government ministry there are Cypriots with university degrees in various specialized fields.

Now then, one would ask why is the Peace Corps needed here? In my field—geology—there is great need. The government's Five-Year Development Plan calls for completion of a detailed geologic map of the entire island.

At present, though, there are only two Cypriot geologists to do this work. The sudden departure of the British colonial geologists when Cyprus gained independence in 1960 left the Geological Survey understaffed.

Four Volunteers are now filling in until more Cypriots can be trained. Our work is a forerunner of a more comprehensive United Nations Technical Assistance project for minerals and ground water which is to begin this year.

From a technical viewpoint, our assignment was very well planned. We have been given the task of making a detailed geologic map of the Karpas Peninsula. We had almost no delay in starting our job; we have excellent supervision and have already made good progress.

CYPRIOT HUNTER listens as Volunteer Martin Horowitz of Bronx, N. Y. explains geologic map of Karpas Peninsula, first to be made of the area.

How are we fulfilling our other Peace Corps responsibilities? First of all, we are living in a small village with simple accommodations, eating a good deal of Cypriot food, and getting to know village life. But we are falling down at several points. Because it is technically infeasible, we have no local co-workers to train. Therefore, we will not leave any skills behind.

Another failing is the difficulty of learning the language. There are *two* official languages here, Greek and Turkish. On top of this, after 40 years of British rule English is widely spoken.

Greek and Turkish villages are intermixed all over the island. When you meet a shepherd or a farmer, you don't know whether to address him with *ya-sass* or *merhaba*. Since our work requires us to be out in the fields most of the daylight hours, we have much less opportunity than do other Volunteers to practice our language. I studied Turkish for 10 weeks and then ended up in an all-Greek village with no chance to practice my Turkish. I am hoping that matters will improve soon when we move to a "mixed" village.

At this time I can say that people seem to appreciate our attempting to speak their language, but our level of fluency and rate of learning is below par.

I feel we are doing a worthwhile job, an important part of the Five-Year Plan. I believe that I am learning a great deal about Cypriot life. I realize, however, that I am not doing the type of work which the average Cypriot will see or understand the value of.

Our impact will register on two levels. Our technical job will be appreciated by those in government, especially the Geological Survey and the Water Development Board. Our personal impact will come from our living with and sharing the life of the villagers as much as our work allows.

Most of All, Be Flexible

Volunteer John Rusk of Linn Grove, Iowa, is an English-language and vocational-education teacher at Technical School in Lefka.

By John Rusk

Before arriving in Cyprus, I had visions of what I thought we Volunteers would accomplish during our stay. True, I, as well as the other members of the project, had been temporarily shaken by a West Africa-oriented training program that seemed quite inapplicable to Asia Minor, but this was all behind us. We contemplated the future with curiosity.

On arriving, our surprise soon turned to shock. We found the country advanced, yet retaining many old ideas inconsistent with technological advancement. We found a country divided between contending factions: a Greek majority and a Turkish minority. This division frustrates the advancement of the country: it fetters funds, thwarts new attempts at further advancements, and creates a lack of co-operation and communication between the really competent people of both communities.

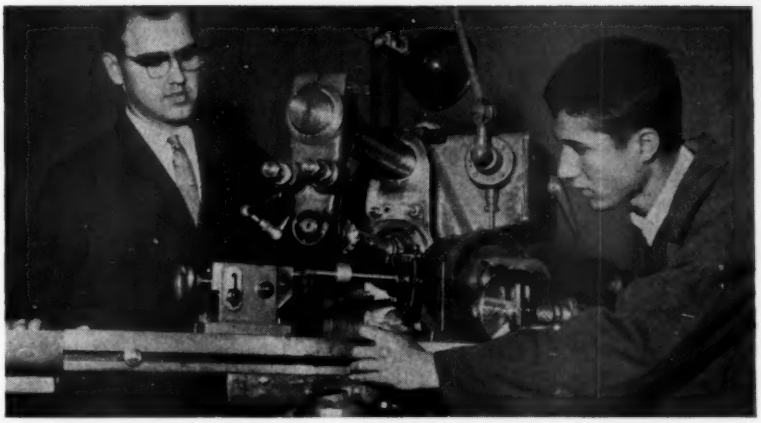
A further shock was to be ours. Imagine coming to a country expecting to work in agriculture, then finding that you have been shifted to teaching motor mechanics in a technical school. Then you discover there are already three fully qualified teachers in a very adequately equipped division, and there is very little for you to do.

Where do you go from there? The "logical" answer is to begin teaching English as a foreign language. Of course, you have had no experience or training, but you can learn.

This in a capsule has been my experience in the Peace Corps. Oversized classes create problems, especially when the teacher is not certain of his methods. But I have found teaching very enjoyable. It is gratifying and rewarding, especially when other teachers begin asking questions because they have observed your students showing an active interest in learning the language.

As for methods, when you are confronted by more than 500 students every week, it does not take long to find out what works and what doesn't.

After several false starts, we of the Cyprus project are slowly learning what real patience is, and, also, the true meaning of that overworked Peace Corps phrase, "be flexible." It has taken much re-evaluation of our situation and abilities, and will undoubtedly take much more, but at last it seems that we might be on the right road.



LATHE LESSON occupies a Cypriot student and Peace Corps teacher John Davy (left) of Bennington, N.H. John teaches machine shop in the Technical School at Nicosia. Below, Volunteer Dominic Marino of New York City, coaching a nighttime practice session on an outdoor court, shows students of the Nicosia Commercial Lycee (high school) the proper technique of dribbling a basketball.

Retired Mule Finds Friend

Volunteer Robert A. Jacobson of Wilmington, Del., teaches animal husbandry at the Morphou Agricultural School.

By Robert A. Jacobson

When I arrived in Cyprus, I thought that I would be working in agricultural extension. But as you soon learn in the Peace Corps, "you have to stay flexible," so I was switched to teaching at an agricultural gymnasium, a Greek high school for 215 boys.

Bob Jacobson (driving), Don Hutton, and friend.

The school is in the citrus region of Cyprus and has a 30-acre farm. We have 16 Holstein cows, 25 mostly Yorkshire hogs, 10 native-bred sheep, and hundreds of New Hampshire and Leghorn chickens. We grow many vegetables—from tomatoes to artichokes—and alfalfa, corn, clover, fodder, beets, and barley for our animals. The students do most of the farm work.

I help teach animal husbandry and practical work. I live on the farm with Don Hutton (Claysville, Pa.), a Volunteer who teaches farm-machinery maintenance here and wood shop at a technical school nearby.

Our hosts have been great to us; they gave us very nice rooms and feed us at no expense.

The Cypriots' hospitality is overwhelming. They even gave me a mule. The mule's job had been taken over by a tractor. He needed a friend. And so as a Peace Corps member I am on my way to making friends.

TAKING A STRIKE with a Brunton compass of a rock formation high in the hills of northeastern Cyprus is Volunteer Donald Supkow of Paterson, N.J., one of four Peace Corps geologists there. A strike is the direction of a line formed by the intersection of a stratum with a horizontal plane.

Shard and Shard Alike

Volunteer Donald J. Supkow of Paterson, N.J., is a geologist—and part-time archaeologist—engaged in mapping the Karpas Peninsula.

By Donald J. Supkow

Climbing over hills and looking at rocks all day long may seem monotonous to any one but a geologist, and sometimes it is monotonous even to geologists. Here in Cyprus, however, the job has its advantages because it enables us to see the land in greater detail than do most other people. It makes us feel like explorers and tourists combined.

When we see the small villages in out-of-the-way places, the farmers at work in the fields, and the shepherds tending their goats and sheep, we take on the role of tourists. But when by chance we find a bit of broken pottery in the field, a squared hole in rock which might have been a tomb, or a row of cut stones in the ground which might have been the site of an ancient Greek village, we then forget about geology and become explorers for a few minutes.

During our first days of field work, when we found a few fragments of ancient pottery we considered them a great find. But soon, finding pottery fragments became such a commonplace that we would bother to pick up only pieces with fancy designs, discarding our earlier findings.

Our current treasure is an amphora, a wine jug dating from Roman times, which Marty Horowitz (Bronx, N.Y.), and I found in about three dozen pieces. When Marty shouted, "It fits," we decided to collect the pieces and glue them together.

After staying up half the night reconstructing the jug with much glue and more patience, we discovered to our dismay that a few small pieces were missing. Someday, when we finish our geologic field work, we will go back to find the missing pieces because, as Marty observed, "It leaks."

One day Gene Saucier (Alexandria, La.) came back from field work saying, "This is better than anything you-all have found," and showed us a Byzantine coin he had spied in a plowed field. A few weeks later Gene came into our room. Marty was counting out all sorts of little coins, including many foreign ones of no historic value, but also including an old Roman coin, and one from the Crusader era.

"Where did you-all get them?" Gene asked jealously. To this, Marty replied, "Yiannis, the coffee-shop manager, gave them to me. The village kids have been using them for slugs in the soccer-game machine."

As the weeks pass by, we can see tangible results of our efforts by looking at the map which we have compiled. After we leave Cyprus this map will be to others just an ordinary geologic map showing the distribution of rock types, but to us it will be our own special treasure house, full of wonderful memories.

We will casually examine the map and probably say, "See that area of bioclastic limestone? That's where we found the big amphora. The missing pieces are still there."

Peace Corps In Cyprus

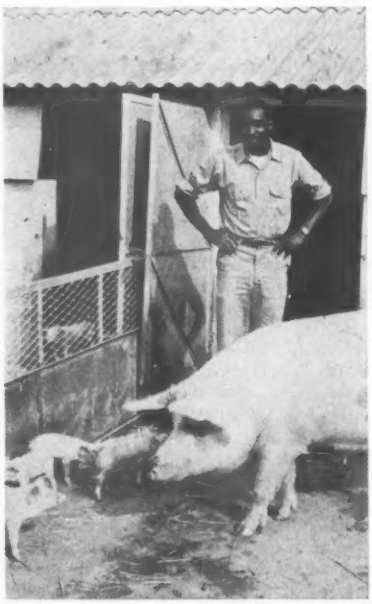
In September, 1962, 22 men Volunteers arrived in Cyprus. Now in about 15 locations, the Volunteers are working in agricultural extension, animal husbandry, geology, and physical and vocational education.

Volunteer R. W. Belk comes from Arcadia, Cal., and is a physical education teacher in several secondary schools in Famagusta and Trikomo.

Peace Corps Lament

Training—disorganized, frustrating—
A waste? . . . perhaps . . .
Singular warning, "AHEAD, CULTURAL SHOCK!"
What is this phenomenon?
Totally indescribable and incomprehensible . . .
And so we ARRIVED.
Where is this THING called cultural shock?
Surely it doesn't exist here . . . Why
This is not an underdeveloped country—
It has an ancient heritage!
And so it went—two weeks, a month,
Three months.
But then the novelty wore thin—and
There it was.
CULTURAL SHOCK—a
Shattering, frustrating, (totally) unexpected ENCOUNTER.
Subjective—hence, impossible to grasp.
Not a different living standard—but a
Different INTELLECT.
Personal prestige the dominant force;
All else subservient—initiative, sensitivity, Integrity.
Symbol—status quo fortified at all levels by
Suit, tie, and uncut fingernail.
Response—LEAVE!
But we STAYED.
And so man will always stay,
For only through crises does
Man become MAN—
A growing, sensitive, human creature
By whose responses all else is DETERMINED.

—R. W. Belk



PENNED PALS of Volunteer Albert Boston of Gainesville, Fla., pose at the Cyprus government pig farm at Askelia, in the Paphos district. Albert lives in nearby Yeroskipos and does English teaching and agricultural extension work with the villagers in addition to farm job.

NEWS FROM

VITA

VITA (Volunteers for International Technical Assistance) is a nonprofit organization of American scientists and engineers who assist persons working to raise the living standards in other countries. The services of VITA's experts are free.

Peace Corps Volunteers and other persons working abroad who are confronted with technical problems beyond their ability to solve are invited to write to VITA for assistance.

Should you want technical help, make clear in a letter to VITA the nature of your problem, the social and economic factors involved, what materials or resources are available, and the level of skill available. VITA's address is 1206 State St., Schenectady 4, N.Y.

PEACE CORPSMEN'S PROJECTS

92.2 MOLD/INSECT INHIBITOR (Philippines)—E. DeVries of the Institute of Food Technologists has sent PCV John Kennedy information on how to prevent clothing from mildewing.

157 BAT CONTROL (Colombia and Nigeria)—Dr. H. Richter's study did not reveal any sure methods of control, but did disclose treatments to reduce problem posed by both PCV Fred McClusky (Colombia) and Dennis Furbush (Nigeria).

160 BRICK PRODUCTION (Tanganyika)—VITA's Bill Glenn forwarded several booklets containing information construction materials similar to bricks to PCV Jake Feldman in Nzega.

162 WELL-DIGGING (Tanganyika)—New Holland Chapter's Larry Knepper asked PCV Jake Feldman for more information about the type of soil in his area in order to give him advice on well-digging.

168 MICROPROJECTOR (Ghana)—Dr. Marshall Blann of Rochester answered PCV George Coyne's plea for aids in the teaching of science. A sketch for a microprojector was included along with references for various demonstrations in science teaching.

180 DRYING UNHULLED RICE (East Pakistan)—The Pakistan Academy for Village Development was supplied rice-drying techniques by A. S. Reseman, Institute of Food Technologists.

181 YARN MAKING (Colombia)—PCV Ronald Atwater has been sent information on spinning yarn by VITA's Sumner Shapiro. Spinning wheel feasible.

186 STOVE/OVEN (Philippines)—PCV Phyllis Flattery asks construction of stove with *workable* oven. G. Strimbeck of Morgantown, W.Va., chapter at work on problem.

188 FISH CANNERY (Philippines)—Institute of Food Technologists is aiding PCV John Kennedy with advice on fish cannery to preserve catch of village fishermen.

196 FOOD PRESERVATION FOR THE FAMILY UNIT (Colombia)—PCV Mike Lanigan being aided by Harold Rafson, Institute of Food Technologists.

198 CEMENT MIXER AND CRANE (Peru)—PCV Leon Haller being aided by VITA's Dick Hunger in design of simple cement mixer built of oil drums and powered by kerosene, gas, or electricity, for self-help housing construction in which all labor is done with a minimum of equipment.

199 SMALL BUSINESS (Peru)—PCV Haller is also in search of information on creation of small businesses and manufacturing plants. VITA's Arthur Stupay is assisting.

200 OVEN (Peru)—Morgantown's VITA chapter to give PCV Haller information on compact kerosene oven. It must be portable and have heat control and simple door.

201 WATER SYSTEM (Peru)—PCV Haller also interested in water-pumping systems (possibly windmill-powered) which raise water to tank for later distribution for domestic use. John Hale of New Holland chapter assisting.

202 PORTABLE GENERATOR (Peru)—PCV David Goetzinger, seeking data on portable generators, inquires cost of small gasoline engine and generator combination, maximum practical battery generator could charge, and cost of regulator. John Miller, Los Angeles, assisting.

204 MILK RECONSTITUTION (Peru)—PCV William Fitzpatrick seeks sanitary method to mix powdered milk for large-scale hot cocoa production for distribution to school children. Also needs method of testing cleanliness and uniformity. Institute of Food Technologists at work on problem.

206 WATER FOR CHEMISTRY LABORATORY (Pakistan)—PCV Bernard Zubrowski seeks distilling process to remove salt from water for laboratory use. VITA's Dan Johnson is advising him on construction of solar still.

207 PROJECTOR (Pakistan)—PCV Peter McDonough being aided by VITA's Rochester chapter in development of portable slide projector for use at Pakistan Academy for Rural Development.

208 MOTION PICTURES (West Cameroun)—PCV Douglas Dorr asks information on equipment for use of motion pictures in education. Rochester chapter investigating.

209 GAS GENERATOR (West Cameroun)—PCV Dorr also seeks advice on how to obtain gas-generator system for 50-100 Bunsen burners in chemistry, physics, and biology laboratories. No electric power available. G. Strimbeck, Morgantown chapter, will help.

211 RAISINS (Dominican Republic)—PCV Wesley Stewart will be aided by Institute of Food Technologists on processing of raisins. Dominican Republic grows grapes and produces wine, but all raisins are imported.

213 RICE HUSKS (Dominican Republic)—PCV Stewart also asks about rice-husk by-products. Harold Rafson investigating.

NEW PROBLEMS RECEIVED

192 FARM EQUIPMENT (Iran)—PCV John Huxtable, agricultural mechanics teacher, asks information on farm equipment in use in Middle East.

195 ROOFING (Colombia)—PCV Mike Lanigan asks about low-cost roofing. Spanish tile too expensive.

212 BALL MANUFACTURE (Dominican Republic)—PCV Wesley Stewart noted that though shoes are manufactured and tires retreaded in his location, basketballs and volleyballs are imported. How can they be made for domestic use?

216 PEDAL-OPERATED WOODWORKING MACHINES (Peru)— PCV John Bardsley writes that they could use designs for simple woodworking machines operated by pedals.

217 PUMICE (Peru)—PCV Bardsley also wonders what uses there are for pumices, a material found in great supply near Arequipa where he is stationed.

218 EUCALYPTUS LUMBER (Peru)—PCV Bardsley further reports that although there are few trees in the area, eucalyptus grows easily. Information on methods for sawing and drying of the tree and on the prevention of twisting in the drying process would be helpful.

219 ANIMAL-POWERED WELL-DRILLING (Peru)—PCV Tom Dunne asks for information on an animal-powered well-drilling rig.

220 FORCE PUMP (Peru)—PCV Dunne also needs information on a force pump suitable for drawing water from a windmill-powered well 10 to 15 meters deep.

221 CO-OP INFORMATION (Peru)—PCV Dunne has asked for information for establishing producer and consumer co-ops.

Shriver Visits 110 Volunteers At Work in Central America

(Continued from front page)

anything resembling community spirit in many towns.

"There aren't enough hours in the day," said 64-year-old Ruth Burns (Lake Charles, La.), who works with 4-C and home-demonstration clubs in Ahuachapan, El Salvador.

In San Pedro Sula, Honduras, Carol Gregg (Kiel, Wis.) gave Shriver samples of marmalade being made for sale by local women, most of them illiterate. Carol hopes to establish a local industry, perhaps with two products. The marmalade is good (as Shriver found out at breakfast). But cooked longer, the marmalade comes out candy. Carol's major problem: could the Peace Corps find some jars for the marmalade? She's using baby-food jars now.

El Dia, newsletter of Peace Corps Volunteers in Honduras, reported that the marmalade project was inspired by the story in THE VOLUNTEER describing how Volunteers in Thailand make peanut butter.

At Lynam College, in Stann Creek, British Honduras, Bob Jarett (St. Louis, Mo.) showed the results of an extracurricular project. His principal duty is teaching, but he called in some other Volunteers during the Christmas holidays to dig holes, erect poles, and string wire for a generator-powered electrical system. "I never knew how to climb a pole before," Jarrett said. "I know now."

Zeke Detrick (Horsham, Pa.) told how he'd overcome a major problem when he went to the town of Texistepeque, El Salvador. Because he was an American, the townspeople expected him to come bearing gifts. "I told them I didn't have anything to give but myself," he said. "Now they treat me like a regular buddy."

Shriver learned in one Central American city that the Peace Corps' popularity puts it in the same category as bank robberies and mayhem: it sells newspapers.

While he was in the city, a newspaper appeared with a front-page headline saying that a Peace Corpsman had been in an automobile accident. Concerned, Shriver asked the American Embassy to investigate.

It turned out that the accident involved not a Volunteer, but another American in the city. An embassy official explained it this way: "The newspapers think that putting *Cuerpo de Paz* in a headline is good for sales."

Philippine Towns 'Adopt' Volunteers

Two municipal councils in the Philippines have passed resolutions "adopting" five Peace Corps Volunteers as "sons and daughters" of their towns.

On the island of Masbate, Volunteers Susan Feller of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Dean and Carolyn Wylie of El Cerrito, Cal., were praised by the council for their efforts which led the way to the establishment of a public library.

They were adopted in recognition of "their unselfish, untiring, unforgettable contribution of their efforts to help in the improvement of the community."

In Compostela, Davao, Ernest and Barbara Jackson of Bedford, Iowa, were adopted as son and daughter by a similar resolution, which also allotted 500 pesos for construction of a Peace Corps cottage as a gesture of affection. The Jacksons were praised for learning the Visayan language and adapting readily to Filipino ways of life.

"We adopt them as son and daughter of Compostela because their presence here means mutual understanding between our two countries," the Compostela resolution said.

Company Donates Blue Jeans to Volunteers

More than 1500 free pairs of blue jeans have gone to Peace Corps trainees in recent months from Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco.

Certificates entitling Peace Corps trainees to two pairs of Levi's have been distributed to those in physical conditioning programs at Peace Corps camps in Puerto Rico and in mountainous areas in the Western United States.

Levi Strauss plans to continue its donations.

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